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THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE. A SPLENDID PROGRESS TO BE MADE FROM THE PALACE TO THE ABBEY.

LITTLE FEAR OF SOCIALIST DEVILTRY-THE WELSH WILL NOT CELEBRATE-SIR GEORGE TRE-VELYAN BETWEEN TWO CAMPS-LORD ROSEBERY STUDYING FOREIGN POLITICS-PERSONAL

BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Copyright; 1887: North American Cable News Co. LONDON. March 17.-The abortive attempt to assassinate the Czar proves to have been one of the most fiendish schemes ever laid by Anarchists in any country. The Russian censors, after three days' reflection, allowed the details to be telegraphed, which reached London Thursday night, The sensation produced here was less than might have been expected. The person most deeply affected by the Russian incident is the Queen, who is said by her friends to apprehend some outrages from London Socialists during the Jubilee procession. She intends, nevertheless, to make such a Royal Progress through London as this generation has not seen. The programme as now sketched is a very large one. The one thing the Queen maista on is that the ceremony shall be held in Westminster Abbey where she was crowned, and not in St. Paul's. When told that the drive from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey was too short to enable the people to see her, the Queen said: "You may take me from the palace as early as you like, do with me what you think best, and bring me

must be in the Abbey and nowhere else." The officials concerned are taking full advantage of this large permission. They propose that the Queen shall drive in full state-which she has not done since Prince Albert's death-from the Palace up Constitution Hill, through Hyde Park to the Marble Arch, thence along Oxfordst., Holborn, Newgate and Cheapside to the Bank, and thence back either by the Embankment or by Fleet-st., the Strand and Whiteball, to the Abbey. The police expect no attack. The Socialist mob is cowed by Sir Charles Warren's firm handling. "As for private malice or individual Anarchists," said an experienced officer, "we fear nothing, because every man who meditates mischief knows if he attacked the Queen he would be torn to pieces by the crowd."

back at no matter what hour; but the ceremony

The English public rejoices in the prospect of a big parade, but continues to kick against injudicions Jubilee efforts by over-loyal courtiers. It seems to be admitted that Admiral Wills issued a eircular requiring naval officers to collect money for the Imperial Institute, and similar efforts in the Army have not been wholly suspended since the Duke of Cambridge explained away his unincky circular. People complain that members of the royal family are actively engaged in soliciting sub-

Wales, by way of emphasizing that separate position in the Kingdom which Mr. Gladstone claims for her, Scotland and Ireland, refuses to have any-

in a curious blunder from their own point of view, in no measured terms. If they wanted to drive him back into the Gladstonian camp they could hardly say more. Yet Sir George Trevelyan Shows no real disposition to recede from the essential points of difference between himself and Mr. Gladstone on Home Rule. He practically stands where Mr. Chamberlain dees, waiting for Mr. Gladstone to speak the word which shall bridge over the chasm between the two sectons of the Liberal party, or leave it yawning. The Liberal-Unionists are believed to have come to terms with the Government respecting the Irish Land bill. The extreme wing of the Ministry, who look to coercion as the only thing necessary for the salvation of Ireland, are defeated on a question of principle. They keep up the fight, nevertheless. Their present tactics are, while conceding the bill in principle, to delay ats introduction and progress in Parliament, or perhaps to divide the measure, so that no large scheme for putting an end to the present system of dual ownership can become a law this session.

The Ministry to-day believe that the end of the debate on the first rule for the adoption of Closure to within sight.

M. de Lesseps's journey to Berlin has bee signalized by sundry unwise sayings, which would have been dealt with severely had anybody regarded M. do Lesseps as a serious politician. His astonishing declaration that the real danger of war is now between England and France raises not a ripple of resentment here, but French papers attack him sharply for various indiscretions and sum up the whole affair by saying that the Sue2 Canal is represented at Berlin too much and in France too little. Nothing will come of the incident.

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery arrived at Rome from Cairo via. Naples on Saturday last. Between Saturday and Tuesday Lord Rosebery seems to have found out what he wanted to know about Italian politics and then left for Vienna, where he yet remains. He will join Lady Rosebery in Paris at the Hotel Bristol, where they are to stay a week before returning to London. These excursions are the complement of Lord Rosebery's famous visit to Berlina year ago, where he began his practical acquaintance with Continental politics in long talks with Prince Bismarck. Before again taking office as Foreign Minister he will have had the advantage of personal intercourse with the leading statesmen of four out of the five chief Continental Powers. The present state of English politics and the condition of the Laberal party are not such as to tempt Lord Rosebery to hasten his return.

The last of Mr. Henschel's series of symphony conserts was given yesterday evening in St. James's Hall. This very important enterprise has been imperfectly supported by the English public, which is ever slow to accept novelties, but has been carried through by Mr. Henschel with unfailing courage. It might be described as an attempt to promote the musical education of London. This German composer and singer has introduced for the first time many English composers to English no-tice, and his concerts have profoundly interested not only critics but musicians also. They will be resumed next winter with every prospect of suc-

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, who have been in London the last ten days, seeing a good deal of London iety, sail on Saturday for New-York on the Etruria. Mrs. Jeune gave them a darewell dinner last night and they leave London to-day.

BOULANGER'S INTENTIONS MISAPPREHENDED. PARE, March 17.—General Boulanger has sent is letter to the committee of the Chamber of Deputies having the Army Mill in charge in which he says the deplores the fact

that his intentions are misapprehended and declares that his sole desire is to second the committee's efforts. In conclusion General Boulancer expresses a hope that his letter will restore good relations between himself and the

A SPEECH BY MR. GLADSTONE. LIBERAL REUNION AND IRISH HOME RULE.

CALLING ON THE PREMIER TO AWARE AND WISHING

THE TORIES GOD-SPEED.

LONDON, March 18.—Mr. Gladstone delivered a speech at a dinner last night given by Yorkshire members of the House of Commons. He began by reer ring to his belief that there was a growing opinion in favor of Home Rule even among its former opponents. He counselied Lord Salisbury to waken from his sleep it he wiebed to banish his nightmare. The Premier, however, said Mr. Gladstone, appeared determined to remain asleep. Mr. Gladstone maintained that it was impossible to deal with other questions until the Irish question had been cleared out of the way. He said:

tions until the Irish question had been cleared out of the way. He said:

I wish to say a word regarding what I conceive to be my obligations toward the different parties and sections we have to deal with. In starting, we are agreed that Ireland asks effective self-government in affairs properly and exclusively Irish, subject to the unquestionable supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Should she extend her demands beyond this limit, I trankly tell you I could no longer promote her cause; but so long as the demands she utters are first and within the bounds of moderation. I will stand tast to her cause during what remains to me of political life. [Cheers.]

her cause during what remains to me of political life. [Cheers.]

It is our duty to acknowledge whatever approaches the Conservatives make toward a recognition of the real state of facts and of the prospects before us. Major Saunderson recently said that a settlement of the Irish question must emanate from the Irish people. That statement is eminently satisfactory. It proves that even in the minds of extreme men there is a movement in the right direction. We should leave open a way for the Conservatives to pursue the right policy in this matter. I had boped they would deal liberally with Ireland, but they missed a chance when they had it. I know that they receive our suggestions of resistance as insults, but the lessons of all great reforms teach them that they ought to receive our well-meant offers to assist them against the refractory members of their party with patience and tolerance.

Turning to the Unionists, I accept Sir George Treel-yan's desire for reminences as in the lessons with the desire that the second of the lovality of his least.

Turning to the Unionists, I accept Sir George Trevelyan's desire for remion as proot of the loyalty of his heart toward us, but I so far differ with him that it the Tories are able to settle the question satisfactorily I wish them with all my heart to do so. The present schism in our party is useful, showing that we, as a political body, are placing national and material questions above party considerations. While there is so much talk about offers and proposals of conferences let us not conceal from ourselves the fact that this is strictly not a question of individuals, but one of nations, and when nations collide individuals are liable to be uncomfortably squeezed. [Laughter,] I rejoice in the evidences of amproximation among the Liberal masses, and I would wish it were the same with the Liberal party. We shoult, however, guard against the acceptance of formulae which, though appearing to mate a an agreement, prove upon examination to be

say my mind has been upon the subject every day since last ession.

As regards the main proposals we had in view, it is furthe to talk of receding; but in regard to those improvements, it will be a pleasurable duty to seek them. One point which helped our defeat and specially caused duffenity among our best friends was the proposal to use imperial credit to have out the friest landlords. Well, let me say this: I have the Ermest conviction that we never proposed to risk a sixpence. Finally, while continually considering how to improve on our plans, let us above all things be careful on no account to depart under attraction seduction, or any planse whatever, from the substance and reality of those plans. We want a good stock of patience, composure and good humor, reflecting upon the solidity of the ground beneath us, from which we cannot be shaken.

BUTTERWORTH AS A PEACEMAKER. WHAT THE ORIO CONGRESSMAN THINKS CANADA

AND THE UNITED STATES SHOULD DO. TORONTO, March 17. - The Pail this morning contains etter from Benjamin F. Butterworth, member of Congress from Cincinnati, who introduced a bill in Congress for the largest reciprocity between Canada and the United

thing to do with the Jubilee. The London Gladstoman organ remarks with a sneer that Wales, with singular unanimity, has declined to take part in preparation for a spontaneous burst of rejoicing which will spread through all other parts of Great Britain upon the occasion of the Queen's jubilee. Such a sentence in such a paper is ominous indeed. A strong effort is making to change the day of the colebration from Tuesday, 21, to Monday, June 20, Monday being in English eyes a divinely ordained working men's holiday.

Sir George Trevelyan's speech at Liskeard yesterhas done him no good, with either the Tories or the Liberal-Unionists. They attack him this morning.

In largest reciprocity connected is an extracted:

States The following are extracted:

That closer connected relations or ugly and possibly of the mean future obtain. Seems to clear to need argument to sustain it. It is the inexorable logic of the situation in the last states and the United States and Canada will be as free as it is between the content of the propaganda.

Monsignor Kirby, the venerable rector of the Irish College, gave a dinner this sevening to cardinals Gibbons and Regulars, Feciaslastical Intimumities and Propaganda.

Monsignor Kirby, the venerable rector of the Irish College, gave a dinner this sevening to clear to need argument to sustain it. It is the inexorable logic of the situation of the sit

the arrangement as is the United States.

Of course, in case of full reciprocity the internal revenue system of Canada would require some modification. Our tariff systems are now substantilly the same and would be made blendteal, and that system which has placed the United States in the front rank of manufacturing nations, would speedily do like service for Canada. A settlement of the question about the mackerel and codifish is not difficult, and compared with the vast interests affected by the settlement, all the fish in controversy would not make a respectable side dish. If Canada, in the interest of attaining what I am persuaded the sixths of the people of both countries desire, would for one year extend the privileges heretofore enjoyed by, but now de nied to, our fishermen, all causes of attrition would be removed and the result would be an adjustment of differences by full reciprocity and a renewed prosperity to us and to them which we have hitherto not known. This would possibly brooks a little sacrifice of pride, but the act would be met on this side by a like spirit of compromise and adjustment. In other words, concessions would be mutual.

RIOT AT A MEXICAN BULLFIGHT.

SAN RAFAEL, Mexico, March 17.—A buildight took place here yesterday in the presence of fully 50,000 people, none of whom paid less than \$8 for a seat or standing room. The bulls refused to fight, and finally the spectators burst into the ring and made an indiscriminate at tors burst into the ring and made an indescriminate ac-tack upon them and the fighters with chairs and other convenient missies. The troops were called upon to sup-press the riot and several times were compelled to charge the crowd with drawn saires before the maddened people would desist from their attack upon the builtighters. The people resisted the soldiers, and large numbers of the former, more or less wounded, were arrested.

ADVISING DE LESSEPS TO STAY AT HOME. Pagis, March 17.—M. de Lesseps to-day visited Presi-dent Grevy and Count von Munster, the German Ambassador. The Radical press make a bitter attack on M. de Lesseps for calling France the natural friend of Germany, and advise him to stay at home in the future and contine himself to causal matters.

RENEWAL OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE Berlin, March 17.—The conferring of the Order of the Black Eagle upon Count Robilant, the Italian statesman, on Emperor William's birthday, will be a national event and is regarded on all sides as a most important occur-ence. The renewal of the union of Austria, Italy and rence. The renewal of the union of Austria, Italy and Germany again makes a group willing and able to counteract all disturbers of the peace, and is regarded as a guarantee of a complete defensive alliance.

SNOW BLOCKADE ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC. WINNIPEG, March 17.-The blockade on the Canadian Pacific in the Rocky Mountains is complete and there will be no through trains for a fortnight. The snow has locked the roads and "Mud Tunnel" has caved in. Passengers who want West two days ago have returned from the mountains, having been unable to get through, and went South to reach the coast by the American lines.

THE ELLA M. DOUGHTY SEIZURE CASE. HALIFAX, March 17.—The taking of evidence bearing on the seizure of the Portland schooner Elia M. Doughty was begun to day before Commissioner McLelland. The evidence adduced showed that the Doughty arrived in St. Ann's Bay on Tuesday, May 11, 1886, that quantities of herring bait were sold to her on two succeeding days, and that she was seized on Monday, the 17th.

IT WAS ONLY A NIHILIST PLOT. St. Petersburg. March 17 .- The plot to assassinate

the Czar, which was to have been carried out last Sun day, was arranged by members of the terrorist section of the Nihilists, and no connection with it has been traced to the faction which is conducting the constitutionalist agitation, although this faction has assumed the character of a secret sec.ety with widespread ramifica-tions. Several hundred persons affiliated with the con-stitutionalist agitation have, however, recently been ar-

rested.
It is semi-officially stated that forty-seven persons, mostly students, have been arrested for connection with the plot. One of the prisoners is a woman.

W. K. VANDERBILT'S PARTY ON A SUGAR FARM. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 9.—W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht Alva left this port on Saturday morning last at 9:30 for Guantanamo, a port fifty miles to the north. She arrived there at 2 p. m., having met strong head winds and heavy eas. A special train conveyed the party from the port to the town of Guantanamo, and later the same train conveyed them to the Seledad sugar estate, the property of Thomas Brooks. There they dined, inspected the processes of sugar-massing, and departed the same afternoon, reaching the yacht at 9 p. m.

LONDON, March 17, 1887. LAND PURCHASE SCHEME.—The Cabinet to-day decided upon a land purchase scheme based upon revised rentals. Undar this scheme, therefore, landloris will fare worse than they would under Mr. Gladstone's bill.

from New-Orleans. The vessel was much damaged. She had to be filled with water in order to extinguish the flames. There were 200 bales of cotton in the bark when the fire broke out.

CARDINALS HATTED AT ROME.

IMPOSING CEREMONY IN THE SALA REGIA. BLESSED BY THE POPE AT A PUBLIC CONSISTORY-

AMERICANS PRESENT. ROME, March 17.—A public consistory was held to-day in the Sala Regia. It began at 10:20 and concluded at noon. The procession was headed by the consistorial advocates, with attendants arrayed in crimson roses and ermine capes. They were followed by the cross-bearer, enmeriers, prelates, bishops, archbishops and cardinals. Then came the l'ope, who was borne on the sed-a gestaria, flanked with flabelli or white peacock feather fans. He was accompanied on each side by the Noble Guards. in blue; the Swiss Guard, officers, and purple and erimson attendants. When the Pope descended from the sedia purple cloth and cloth of gold for the Lenten season. The canopy over the throne was backed by a tapestry of Peri-no del Vaga, depicting Faith, Hope and Charity. At the base of the throne were two lions couchant, bearing red banners, with cross-keys.

The Cardinals occupied benches arranged in a long parallelogram in front of the Pope. The consistorial advocates advanced to the throno and read the instance for the beatification of the persons under consideration. This the Sistine Chapel the eight new cardinals: Archbishop Nuncio at Lisbon: Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec; Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore; Archbishop Beraa-dou, of Sens; Archbishop Place, of Rennes; Archbishop Ferrara. Each new cardinal was accompanied by two others. Cardinal Tasebereau was accompanied by Carbowing thrice, kiesed the Pope's foot and hand, received the Pope's double embrace and then retired. They again advanced to the Pope to receive the hat, which was brought in on a silver salver. Each cardinal knelt as he came before the Pope, and the hood of the role was placed over his head by an attendant. Then the Pope, taking the large red hat, placed it on the kneeling Cardinal, resting his hand on it while he read the following words in a slow, distinct voice:

Ad landers omnipotentes Del et sancte seuls apostoli-priamientum accide galeron rubrum insign dignitalis e timalatus per quoi designatur quod raque ad mortem et s-cunis effisionem inclusive pro exaltatione sancte fidel p-et queti populi Christiani augmente et statu sanc-Remanna ecclesia et intrepidim exhiber debeas. In nomi Patris et fill et spiritus sancta. Amen.

peace to their colleagues of the Sacred College. When Cardinal Gibbons came to Cardinal Mozzella, each offered

once a professor in the Jesuit College, at Woodstock, and is an old friend of Cardinal Gibbons. The Pope then departed, followed by his escort, Crowds not the Sala Ducale, through which the procession passed. Finding no places in the Sala Regia, the diplo large gallery, and the Roman princes and their families were in another gallery. There were also present Bishops reland, Keane and Watterson, Monsignor O'Brien, who was the ablegate to Cardinal Taschereau; Mon

ARREST OF " BALD KNOBBERS."

AND CHUECH MEMBERS IN ITS RANKS.

St. Louis, March 17 .- Dispatches from Ozark, Mo. say that eleven members of the "Bald Knobbers" organization were arrested and brought there vester day, making nineteen in all now under arrest and conday, making nineteen in all now under arrest and confined there. The prisoners are believed to include the leading spirits of the rang and also a majority of that masked band coverned in the murder of Whiliam Eden and Charles Green last Friday night. Dave Walker, the leader, or commander he chief, as he is called, of the Bald Knobbers, a married man and a member of the Bald Knobbers, a married man and a member of the Baptist Church, is among those arrested, as also are C. O. Simmons, a Baptist preacher Joseph Page and William Abbott, members of the same church. The other prisoners are generally fatners and most of them are married, ranging in ago from ninteen to fifty-lour years. Joseph human, one of the prisoners, made a contession yesterday afternoon, giving much information to the authorities regarding the organization, and telling how the killing of Green and Eden cane about. He said that on last Friday night some thirty or forty members of the company to which he belonged were called together by Dave Walker, its chief, to go down to Swan Creek and pour out some illicit whiskey which was being sold by Rocky Bill Roberts. Some of the gang were mounted and others on toot, and as the road was bad and the distance four miles, Walker told the nomounted men that they could go home and that he and those who had horses would look after the Roberts matter. When the party got near Eden's house some of the young men proposed to go there and have some fun," and started for the house headed by William Walker, son off Chief Walker. The latter cailed him back and tried to persunde them not to go, but they gave no heed to either advice or commands and went to Eden's house, where they amasked in the doors and windows and killed young Eden and Green. William Walker, son off Chief Walker. The latter cailed him back and tried to persunde them not to go, but they gave no heed to either advice or commands and went to Eden's house, where they amashed in the doors and windows and killed young Eden and Green. William Walker, son of fined@here. The prisoners are believed to include the

THE FIRE RECORD.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SANTO DOMINGO. Purser Zell, of the steamer Samana from Santo De mingo, gave the particulars yesterday of two recent disastrous fires at that place on February 23 which devastated two of the largest plantations. The first fire devastated two of the largest plantations. The missing occurred on the haclenda "El Porvenir," owned by S. M. Mellor. All of the canefields were destroyed, but most of the buildings and machinery were saved. The grinding had already begun, hence a few thousand hags of sugarare all this plantation will produce this season. On the same day fire destroyed many of the canceleids of another plantation on the opposite side of the town. Many Cubans left the island and returned to their homes in Cuba.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 17 (Special).—A violent explosion of gas occurred at an early hour this morning at the Conyngham Colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in this city. A boy was driving a trip of door, one of the cars left the track and burst the door open. The ventilation in that part of the mine was open. The ventilation in that part of the lines stopped, gas accumulated and within five minutes there was a violent explosion some 200 yards beyond the door. This was followed by saveral other explosions, though none was violent. Fortunately few men were in the mine. Jacob Snyder, Stophen Snyder, William Blume and William Theeman were badly burned. Blume and Stephen Snyder, it is believed, cannot recover.

PENSACOLA, Fia., March 17.—George W. Robinson's mill near Pennsacola was burned to-day. It was one of the most extensive mills in this country. The loss is esti-mated at \$75,000. The amount of the insurance, which is largely in New-York companies, is not known. CHICAGO, March 17.—A Timer dispatch from Big Springs,

Tex., says: "The city was visited yesterday by a dis-astrous fire. Two blocks were destroyed. The loss will aggregate over \$62,000; insurance \$40,000.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 17.—A Times-Union Tampa dispatch says that a tornado swept through that town

THE ANARCHISTS' APPEAL.

BEFORE THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT. LEGNARD SWETT APPEARING FOR THE ACCUSED

MEN-MR. INGHAM RECITING THE TESTIMONY

FOR THE STATE. CHICAGO, March 17 (Special).-The arguments upon which are based the final hopes of the Haymarket An-archists were begun before the Illinois Supreme Court at Ottawa this forenoon. Three speeches were delivered two of which were in behalf of the condemned reds. The' chief speech was that of Leonard Swett, who has only recently appeared in the case. His address, as it lacked force, was a disappointment to those who had exthe convicted men. The argument of Mr. Ingham, in ease was called, Mr. Swett at once plunged into the evipienic drinking beer and eating cheese saudwiches the day before the Haymarket riot. Giving this as a fair synopsis of the evidence a ninst Neebe, Mr. Swett took up the remaining cases, pausing to review the evidence against Fielden and causing a momentary silence in the court when he reached the case of August Spies. He dwelt at some length on Spies's case, introducing a map showing that the testimony against the accused man was conflicting. The cases of Parsons and the others were briefly stated. Mr. Swett, by map and testimony, "exploded Gilmer's testimony" as he confidently expressed it. He declared that Gilmer had testified that Fischer, Spies and Schnaubelt had got down from the wagon and gone into the alley before the bomb was was in the wagon at the time the order for dispersion was around the corner drinking beer at the time Gilmer had sworn that he and Spies were in the alley preparing and of being particeps eriminis in the massacree, was, Mr. a professional bombmaker, working at his trade. He had which Lings could be convicted. The Legislature was atthis moment framing a law that would make bom making a crime. The Legislature had informed itself of the inacouracy of the law and was trying to remedy the must stand an innocent man, a tradesman, following were made for the Haymarket meeting he should be banged higher than Haman, but the gap in the evidence nakes him no more guilty than the makers of guns or the reading an t sale of Most's book as illegal. He read put in evidence against the defaudants by attorneys who convicted and that the evidence was illegal and conse-quently iradimissible. He told how Engel had been raked in by the illegal grabnet and convicted of murder, for having been at home and enjoying the national pasti me

the exigencies of this particular case it could not have been clearer. It needed no new law. It was as old as the fundamental principles of jurisprudence and founded upon justice. Mr. Ingham introduced the Grand Rapids inter-view of Spies with a prominent Knight of Labor, in which owed by Spies. He read from abstracts made by the pr

The remaining arguments occur to morrow, when Captain Black, Mr. Grinnell and Attorney-General McCartney speak.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says: "Messra George S. Batley, of St. Clair, and Victor Karlowski, of Cook, two United Labor members of the House, have prepared a protest against the action of Senator Burke and Representative Bohrback in acting as pall-bearers at Mrs. Seebe's funeral. They will ask to have it spread on the record. The protest declares that they are willing honestly, faithfully and in a lawful manner to assist in securing legislation favorable to the interest of wealth producers that will be equally fair to all, yet they trust it may be distinctly understood that they have no sympathy with those who violate the laws or advocate a doctrive calculated to give birth to treason against the country. They say the large concourse of people that attended Mrs. Neebe's funeral was not actuated by feelings of sympathy for friends of the family and did not regard it as an occasion for mourning, but was actuated by a dealer to display the strength of the Anarchist element in Chicago. They condemned such an element as an enemy to society and the most butter workingmen have to contend against, for the reason that their unpatriotic expressions and disregard of law prejudice public sentiment against law-abiding laborers."

FLEEING FROM THE FLOOD.

AN ICE GORGE IN THE MISSOURI ABOUT TO BREAK THE SWOLLEN RIVER THREATENING DESTRUC-

outh of here, broke to-day, but did not move far. The Yellowstone and Little Missouri are full of ice and overflowing the banks, destroying railroad bridges and other property. The immense amount of water from these streams raised the Missouri two feet here last night. All boats here are safely stationed on ways. The river is rising rapidly to night and the ice is loose from the bank. It will probably break when the twenty-foot rise, te-ported from Washburn, twenty miles above, arrives. A gorges formed at Washburn, and at 7 o'clock the river had risen twenty feet at that point, which caused a fall here. When the Washburn gorge breaks the immense amount of water held above will surge down, sweeping everything before it, and the people living on the low everything before it, and the people living on the low banks of the stream are moving out and preparing for the worst. It is believed that the dynamite shipped in by the Northern Påcific road will be used to morrow in breaking up the ice at the confluence of the Little Mis-souri and the Miscouri. The breaking up of the gorge at Washburn will certainly form a gorge at this point in ten miles south of here, and the gorge at this point in 1881 caused an overflow of the country for many miles on either side of the river. Watches are stationed along the river for a distance of fifty miles north, and telephones and military telegraph lines are being used in forwarding intelligence of the river's state.

INVESTIGATING THE BOSTON ACCIDENT.

A WITNESS TELLS HOW HE WARNED THE RAILROAD

OFFICIALS THAT THE BRIDGE WAS UNSAFE. Boston, March 17 (Special). - The Railway Comm sioners continued to-day the investigation into the Rosliddale accident. George F. Folsom, superintendent of construction, who has had the care of the bridges for twenty-five years, testified to his frequent examination of bridges on the line, and of this one in particular. He believed the bridge to be thoroughly made in every particulr, and he had not a doubt about it. He had found but one thread stripped from a nut on a small rod that was put in rather for facility in erecting the bridge than for actual use, but he did not consider it of enough im-portance to repair. Once some one driving under the ridge reported that some parts of the bridge were out of order. He went at once to the bridge and examined it thoroughly, but found no defection H. W. Brock testified that in April or May, 1882, when

riding over the road underneath the bridge, he saw on one of the upright blocks that ran from the top stringer one of the upright blocks that ran from the top stringer to the bottom stringer, through them both, one of the nuts hanging down an inch and a haif or two inches from a bearing. He called the expressman's attention to it, and said: "Hold on, there is one that is broken off smooth with the under side of the stringer." "We counted three or four cases where the nuts were gone altogether, besides this and others where the nuts were loose," said the witness. He called at the Superintendent's office to report the matter, deening the bridge unafe. The superintendent said they would attend to it, and for two or three days trains slowed up to a waiking speed while going over the bridge. Subsequently he saw the nuts had not been replaced and reported it again. He saw the same young man, be thought. The young man said he was betrowing too much trouble, and that a man had

been sent out there and said those nuts did not amount to anything anyway. He remarked: "Well, if you are afraid to ride over the road perhaps you had better go

THE CORONET LEADING THE DAUNTLESS. ABOUT TWENTY-TWO MILES AHEAD AT 9 A. M. ON MONDAY.

The first really definite information about the two schooner yachts that are competing in a transatlantic race for a sweepstakes of \$20,000, since they were parted with off Sandy Hook Lightship on Saturday night, was received yesterday by way of Philadelphia. The Line, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday and the captain reported that at 9 a. m. on Monday, a schooner yacht (no doubt the Coronet) was passed in latitude 40° 08 north, longitude 64° 01' west. An hour later the schoonet yacht Dauntless was passed in latitude 39° 55' north, longitude 64° 12' west. Her name was distinctly two yachts at the times they were seen by the British Prince (allowing for the distance travelled by the Coro net before the Dauntless was passed) would make the Coronet about twenty-two miles ahead. The Coronet was about 540 miles cast of Sandy Hook at the time, and regular transatiantic steamers to or from New-York.

them and were under full sail. If the same wind has continued with them they must be nearly a thousand niles further to the eastward this morning. At this rate of sailing they ought to reach Roche's Point, the finishin, point, the latter part of next week.

WILL THERE BE A RACE TO HALIFAX ?

tice so far of the Halifax yachtsmen's offer of a cup, val

The New York Yacht Club has received no official

ued at \$500 to be sailed for by the New-York yacht squadron, the race to be from here to Halifax. It was said last night at the club-house, in Madison-ave, that no yachts were likely to make so long a race for so small a prize. The squadron might run over to Halifax, however, from Bar Harbor during its Eastern summer cruise, to take part in some celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. NARROW ESCAPE OF DR. GRANT.

A SWINDLER AND BIGAMIST WHO CAME NEAR GET-TING SOME JERSEY JUSTICE. LONG BRANCH, March 17 .- In September last an adventurer calling himself Dr. Andrew Jackson Grant married a wealthy wislow of Cambridge, Mass., whom he met in Littleton, N. H., and robbed and deserted her in Albany two days after the marriage. His method was to travel in company with a stylish method was to travel in company with a stylish woman who passed as his sister. He worked his game successfully in a number of places in New-England and married, robbed and deserted several spinsters and widows. After betraying the Cambridge widew he fied with his sister to Canada. Previous to his Cambridge exploit Grant appeared at Long Branch under the name of Dr. Perrie, and there made the acquaintance of Mrs. Gussie Britton, a wealthy widow. He made violent love to the widow and at her invitation he together with his "sister" spent a week at her cottage. Before a week was over he proposed mariage to the widow. She accepted him and he wanted to be married immediately. To this Mrs. Britton demurred, but accepted a valuable engagement ring from him and promised to marr, him in a year. The Doctor left Long Branch soon after, breathing yows of fidelity and promising to return speedily.

The Doctor left Long Branch soon arter, decating rows of fidelity and promising to return speedify.

True to his promise he returned to Long Branch on Tuesday and renewed his attentions to the widow. A young man, a member of her household, recognized the Cambridge swindler in Dr. Perrie, and remembering that a reward of \$2,900 had been offered for his acrest telegraphed to the Cambridge chief of police asking if the reward was still offered and if the doctor was wanted. He received an answer stating that the asking if the reward was still offered and if the doctor was wanted. He received an answer stating that the reward had been withdrawn but that \$200 would be paid for the doctor's arrest, and saying that an officer would be sent to Long Branch if the swindler could be held. The young man took several acquaintances into his condidence and preparations were made to capture Dr. Perrie. Somehow or other the swindler became aware of these preparations and left the town some twenty minutes before the authorities went to arrest him on Wednesday.

charged him with obtaining money under false pretences. At the trial of Mrs. Surratt, Spandauer and Louis J. Welchmann testifies that Mrs. Surratt, who kept a boarding bouse, at which Wilkes Booth, Harroid Spangler and others met, had been frequently in the room where the conferences of the conspirators were held and thus connected her with the plot. For a number of years after the War Spandauer and Welchmann were lost sight of. Nothing was heard of the latter until he died a beggar in Philadelphia two years ago. Spandauer reappeared in Baltimore about four years ago. He went to a German, Helurich Muhla, and persuaded him that he was one of ten heirs to an estate in Germany, or England, valued at about \$3,000,000, and agreed to collect his share for a certain percentage. Mr. Muhla advanced him at different times over \$1,000, but finally became convinced that the estate was a myth and had Spandauer arrested. Spandauer pleaded guilty and was sent to Jall for three years. He was released about six months ago.

THE OHIO RAILROAD STRIKE BROKEN. CLEVELAND, March 17.—The strike on the Mahoning division of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad still continues, but trains are running and freight is being handled as fast as received. At Youngstown last night two freight trains on the New-York, Pennsylvania night two freight trains on the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the crews being new men who had taken places of the strikers, while coming into the city was atoned. The missless broke the lamps and damaged the cars to some extent, but tajured no one.

Pririshing, March 17.—The striking section hands of the Fort Wayne Kailroad were paid off to-day and discharged from the service of the company. Their places will be filled by Italians who will be put to work at ence.

A MONEY LENDER \$100,009 BEHIND. MINNEAPOLIS, March 17.-S. H. Baker, who has been loaning money for Myers & Underhill, New-York, has been twice arrested during the past two or three days at been twice arrested during the past two or three days at the instance of Benjamin Underhill for embezzlement. Mr. Underhills' personal claims against Baker aggregate over \$10,000, and D. K. Underhill, a brother of the prosecutor holds Baker's note for \$4,500. In all the Underhill's claims amount to \$25,000. Other claimants increase the amount to \$40,000. The Evening Journal ways that investigations to day gave room to believe that Baker's indebtedness will reach \$100,000.

THE STEAMER RATATEA BURNED AT SEA. SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.-The barkentine Trople Bird, which arrived here this evening from Tahiti, re-ports that the German steamer Raistea, hence January 27, with a cargo of general merchandise for Tahid, was burned at sea previous to February 16, in latitude 12° South, longitude 148° West. No news of the crew has

HAS EX-GOVERNOR ABBETT BEEN APPOINTED ! NEW BRUNSWICK, March 17.—A Trenton dispatch to The Fredonian this afternoon states that it is reported on good authority that ex-Governor Abbett has been appointed Interstate Commissioner by President Cleveland

A NEW TORFEDO EXPLOSIVE.

Charleston, who was lately made a lientenant in the French army by General Boulanger for discovering a destructive explosive for use in torpoto warfare, has decided to cail his new invention "carboneded giycerine." Ho says that it has ten tumes the dearnective power possessed by nitroglycerine, and can be handled with a great dead incre safety.

CONDITION OF GENERAL BRAGG.

MILWAIKER, March 17. -Dr. Schneider, the oculist who is treating General & S. Bragg for his sudden blindness, says that it heed. Congresses as a safering from a serious but not necessarily cancerous embolism of one vessel of the retime of the left syo a bloody gathering, and that with careful treatment and the cuttre subjection of work of all kinds for two or three weeks he will fully recover his sight.

DECISION IN FAVOR OF R. G. DUN & CO.

three weeks he will fully recover his sight.

DECISION IN FAVOR OF R G. DUN & CO.

CHICAGO, March 17.—In the United States Circuit Court,
Judge Gresham, on the potition of R. G. Dun & Co., of the
Mercantide Agency, has enjoined the publication of the
"Standard Implement Directory." Dun & Co. bave proved
to the autisaction of the court that the contents of this directory have been, to a greater or less extent, taken from their
mercantile agency reference book, the names, ratings, locations, etc., in which they have a proprietary right.

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PHARMACY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17 (Special).—The annual commence
ment of the Pennsylvania College of Pharmacy took place to
day at the Chesmut Street Opera House. The graduates reactiour theses which treated of various interesting antijects.

CONTRACT WITH THE STAR OPERA TROUPE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17 (Special).—A contract for the appearance all of next summer of the Star Opera Troupe at the
North Broad Street Casino was closed to-day by Forepaugi
& Conneily. The company is now singing at the Criterios
Theatre in Brooklyn.

A NEW ART CLUB IN PHILADELPHIA.

A NEW ART CLUB IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17 (Special)—The new Art Club
as curred to premises on South Broad at, adjacent to the
teorge Hotel, and will begin immediately to transform it
is comparable with a large art maley attached. The prices

A LAD KILLED BY THREE SMALL BOYS.
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 17.—William Baxley, a coboy, age sixteen, was stabbed to the heart and kuled by
small colored boys at 2 p. m. to-day. The murderers esco

GONE WITH HALF A MILLION.

WALTER E. LAWTON'S SUDDEN FLIGHT. SAYING THAT HE WAS RUINED AND MIGHT COMMIT

SUICIDE-ATTACHMENTS ISSUED. Walter E. Lawton, the surviving member of Lawton Bros., dealers in phosphates at No. 31 Broadway, left the city suddenly on Tuesday after negotiating notes and taking with him cash said to exceed half a million dollars. Whither he has gone none of his business associates or friends was able to say yesterday. Attachments were secured against his property by Abram Kling, representing the Ammoniate and Oil Company, of No. 78 Broad-st., on a claim of \$128,000; the Delta Azotin Company, of No. 133 Water-st., \$100,000; and Robert A. Van Wyck, of No. 71 Broadway, \$5,000 for

The failure and flight of Lawton caused amazement in the fertilizing trade. Lawton Brothers began business as young men forty odd years ago. James N. Lawton, the other partner, died some ten years ago. Walter is a tall, fine-look ing man verging on sixty years of age. He is a widower, his wife having died over a year ago, and

where he had a handsome residence.

Lawton appears to have passed Tuesday in going to various banks to take up all the cash he had deposited, and besides he negotiated notes a nounting, it is thought, to \$500,000. He had apparently an unlimited credit, being rated as worth from \$500,000 to \$750,000, with first-class credit. Fertilizing firms say that he had always been perfectly upright in his dealings, was generally supposed to be worth \$1,000,000, and hence the general query was:

was generally supposed to be works \$1,000,000, and hence the general query was:
"Why on earth has Lawton done this? What reason for it? He must be mad!" Lawton, after raising his cash on Tuesday, went to his office, which he left at 3 p. m. The young bookkeeper states that he noticed nothing musual in Lawton's manner; he went away apparently in his usual manner at the end of the day.

Rufus Y. Kirkland, the president of the Ammourate and Oil Company, who was Lawton's cashier, says that he talked with Lawton on Tuesday as Wall-st, and Broadway, and then, at his request, introduced him at the Third National Bank. He subsequently met Lawton at the New-York Hotel, carrying a blank warranty deed for certain properly which he owned in New-Jersey. This consists of a large tract of clay land on the Huckensack Riveron which are two lertilizer factories, the whole estimated to be worth \$600,000. The two then went to the Grand Central Station, where Lawton said he had drawn all his money on deposit, that he was ruined and was going away, and that he might commit suicide. He subsequently took a train. There were reports yesterday that he had sailed on Wednesday to England, where he has a brother living in Sussex.

At Lawton's office vesterday the young book-

ONCE A WITNESS AGAINST MES. SURRATT.

BENJAMIN SPANDAUER ARRESTED FOR SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

BALTIMORE, March 17 (Special).—Benjamin Spandauer, whose testimony helped to convict Mrs. Mary Surratt in 1865 of participation in the assassination of President Limeoto, is under arrest here, charged with seeking to blast a woman's reputation by securing false evidence. The charge grows out of the suit of Mrs. Johanna Jensen for divorce. Judge Fisher, in recently deciding the case in the woman's favor and granting her alimony, stated that he believed the evidence submitted by John Jensen, the husband, for whom Spandauer was a leading witness, was a tissue of falsehoods. By order of the State Attorney Jensen has also been arrested with Spandauer under the charge of conspiracy to impede justice. Before Spandauer was removed to Jail, H. A. Becker charged him with obtaining money under false pretences. usual channels. So far as could be learned, there was little if any single-name paper outstanding Most bank officers express surprise at the failure but their contingent losses were so small that they paid little attention to it after the first announces

but their contingent losses were so sman that that paid little attention to it after the first announcement.

It was reported that Lawton had speculated largely at all the exchanges and the decline in stocks in the middle of the afternoon was said to be due in part to sales on his account. The rumors greatly exaggerated the extent of his interest, in stocks, although brokers were loath to admit that they had ever done business for him. The effect on the stock market appeared to be general rather than specific, and it there was any at all it was of short duration. There were many wild rumors about the failure in the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. It was said that Lawton had been heavily long of crude oil certificates and that there were heavy sales for his account in the morning. As much as 300,000 barrels were said to have been sold. Among the best-informed members of the trade, however, no credence was placed in this story. The broker who was credited with doing most of the selling for this suoposititious account denied that he was acting for him and he and other prominent oil operators declared that they had never heard of the fugitive or of his doing anything in the oil market.

The cashier of a downtown bank which is connected with the oil interests said:

We have not had any dealings with Mr. Lawtou and have no reason to suppose that he was interested in oil to aspect the fugitive or of his doing anything in the oil mercane to suppose that he was interested in oil to aspect the fugitive or of his doing anything in the oil mercane to suppose that he was interested in oil to aspect the fugitive or of his was a interested in oil to aspect the fugitive or of his doing anything in the oil mercane to suppose that he was interested in oil to aspect the fugitive or of his doing anything in the oil mercane to suppose that he was interested in oil to aspect the fugitive or of his doing anything in the oil mercane to suppose that he was interested in oil to aspect the fugitive or of his doing anything in

Nected with the oil interests said:

We have not had any dealings with Mr. Lawton and have no reason to suppose that he was interested in oil to any material extent. I am not surprised at the failure, however. Some time ago Mr. Lawton approached us and was anxious to open an account and have his paper discounted. We investigated the matter and found that he was offering his paper pretty freely. We went to some of the banks which had done pretty freely. We went to some of the tourist which had done hustiness with him for some time and were told that they had not made much money in their dealings with him. We decided that if older banks did not find his account profitable there was little chance for a young one; so we declined also business.

The senorts about Lawton Brothers at No. 32.

citied that if eifer banks did not find his account profitable there was little chance for a young one; so we declined as business.

The reports about Lawton Brothers at No. 31 Broadway reflected for a time seriously upon Lawton Brothers, of Havana, Cuba, who have offices on the fourth floor of the Produce Exchange. Dispatches were received by firms in thus city from St. Louis, New-Orleans, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore making inquiries of the Havana firm, Superintendent Fletcher, of the Exchange, promptly corrected the false impression. The two firms are distinct and the one in the Produce Exchange Building stands high in the commercial world. The Havana house is agent for the Morgan and for the Plant steamship lines.

The three attachments against the property of Lawton were granted by Justice Donohue, of the Supreme Court. The first charges that succ November Lawton had promissory notes of the Azotin Company to the amount of \$100,000 discounted, and absconded with the proceeds. In this suit as affidavit by Rufus Y. Kirkland, Lawton's cashier, was presented. He deposed that on March 15 Lawton told him that he had withdrawn all the funds that he had deposited in the United States National Bank, the Commercial National Bank of Commerce. He had destroyed all the stubs and papers relating to his transactions, and had also taken \$12,000 which had been placed in his care by Joseph D. Jones. The Aminoniate Company charges that Lawton has had \$12,000 in notes discounted and has absconded with the proceeds and with \$8,000 in cash. The suit of Mr. Van Wyck is for \$5,000 for professional services.

is for \$5,000 for professional services.

RESCUED FROM A SINKING SCHOONER PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Captain A. R. Miller, of tha Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's col-Her Williamsport, from Boston, reports: At 9 a. m. om Her Williamsport, from Boston, reports: At 9 a.m. om March 16, Block Island bearing east by northeast, dis-tant eight miles, during a heavy snowstorm, we fell in with the schooner Victor, of Stonlington, Conn.. in a sink-ing condition and with loss of her rudder. We rescued one man and a boy whose names are John T. Brower and James E. Scott, both of Westerig. R. I. The man was badly frostbitten.

SIGNING AN CHECKARACKARACK BILLS

St. Louis, March 17 (Special).—Governor Marmaduke
has signed the bill opening up the State of Missouri to the
manufacture of oleomargarine and repealing the old law
in all points where it conflicts with the United States
Statute. The State Butter and Cheese Association made
an ineffectual effort to secure a veto.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 17.—There were two slight earthquake tremors here about 9 o'clock this morning. They were also felt at Summerville and were heavier there than in this city, although no damage was done in